



THEATRE-ROYAL,

On SATURDAY next, Feb. 10, will be performed a Comedy, called,

THE WAY TO KEEP HIM.

Lovemore, Mr WOODS.
Sir B. Constance, Mr FOWLER.
Sir Brilliant Fashion, Mr GRAHAM.
William, Mr JOHNSON.
Widow Bellmour, Mrs TAPLIN.
Mrs Lovemore, Mrs BURDEN.
Lady Constance, Mrs WOODS.
Mullin, Mrs HEAPHY.

To which will be added, a Farce, called

MIND A S.

Midas, Mr JOHNSON.
Apollo, Mr HAILION.
Sileno, Mr FOWLER.
Pan, Mr KELLY.
Nyssa, Mrs HENDERSON.
Myrrha, Mrs CHARTERIS.
Daphne, Mrs HURST.

WANTED.

A BOARDER or two, in the Medical line, in
a private Family, who will have an opportunity of acquiring a complete knowledge of the Materia Medica, and the Practice of Pharmacy and Chymistry. Enquire at Mr Reid, at the Printing-office, Parliament-cloze.

MONEY WANTED.

WANTED TO BORROW immediately, or at Whit Sunday next, 1000l. and 3000l. upon different heritable securities; also, 1500l. upon personal security; each of them undoubtedly good. Apply to Mr Hugh Maxwell writer in Edinburgh.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE EDUCATION.

THE REV. THOMAS KIRKBY, of CATFERRICK, in YORKSHIRE, takes this opportunity of informing the public in general, and his friends in particular, that he has lately enlarged his house, so as to have room for Eight instead of Four Young Gentlemen.

Those young gentlemen sit at his own table, and drink tea every evening with Mrs Kirkby. They attend the public academy during the school-hours, and their vacant time is employed in reading such authors, or conversing on such subjects, as serve to open the understanding or enlarge the ideas. Such as are learning French, Mr Kirkby generally converses with in that language. In short, he flatters himself that the soft tender parent or scrupulous guardian may safely entrust him with the direction of their children, for he not only exerts his utmost endeavours to promote their advancement in classical, mathematical, and historical studies, but even a regard to the lesser accomplishments is not neglected; as a gracious manner of address, a becoming deportment at table, &c.; so that the objection to public schools, on account of the awkwardness and rudeness of the students, is by this means obviated.

Any application to the Rev. Thomas Kirkby, and not to his brother Mr John Kirkby, will be duly attended to.

ROSLIN BLEACHFIELD, 1781.

MESS. BIGGAR and CO. lay down CLOTH as soon as the season permits, and bleach at the following prices:

All Linen Cloth, yard wide and under, not exceeding	Diaper at 4d. per yard.
1200 warp, at 3 1/2d. per yard.	Damask, 5d.
1200 and 1300 4d.	Cambricks, 4d.
1400, 4 1/2d.	Twelling, 4d.
1500, 5d.	Long Lawn, 3d.
1600, 5 1/2d.	
1700 and above, 6d.	

All above yard wide in proportion to its breadth.

Cloth is taken in for this field by

John Murray merchant, Luckenbooths, Edinburgh.
Alexander Gray at the Lap-house, Pleasance.
Robert Pratt weaver, foot of Panmure's cloze, Canongate.
Alexander Burnet weaver, Water of Leith, opposite Mr Crichton's.
George Norrie merchant, Leith, Coachmaker's Entry.
Mrs Young merchant, Dalkeith.
Thomas Young weaver, Musselburgh.
Mess. Biggar and Co. Sciences, at their shop, foot of Stonelaw's cloze, Cowgate;—and at the Bleachfield.

JOHN PURVES, Wright and Cabinet-maker
in Kelfo, having died in January last, such persons as have claims against him are desired to transmit exact notes of them, mentioning how they are constituted, to John Robertson, cabinet-maker in Kelfo, or Thomas Potts writer there: And such persons as are indebted to Mr Purves are desired to pay their accounts to Mr Robertson, who is authorized to receive them.

At HAMBURG for LEITH,

The Snow HOOP of Hamburg,
neutral property, is now taking in goods for Leith, and will sail from thence the first of March.

Merchants and others that want goods from thence, will please send their orders for shipping immediately.

FOR LONDON, THE STAR,

JAMES RITCHIE Master,
Now lying on the birth in Leith harbour taking in goods, and will sail with the first convoy, which will be soon.

The ship has neat accommodation for passengers.—The Master to be spoke with at the British Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, or at his house in Leith.

THE HAWK PRIVATEER of LEITH,

COMMANDED BY
CAPTAIN NICOLL CURRIE,

IS now fitting out with all expedition, and will soon sail on a cruise against the enemies of Great Britain. She is a Brig of about 120 tons burden, sails fast, and will mount ten or twelve guns, besides swivels, and has excellent accommodation for men.

Seamen and Landmen desirous of making their fortunes, have now a favourable opportunity, and will meet with encouragement to enter themselves on board the Hawk, by applying immediately to Captain Currie, at his house in Leith, or on board the Privateer.

Capt. Currie hopes, that if any of those brave lads who have formerly sailed with him, are now at home, they will immediately resolve to join their old shipmate, and pursue their fortunes with him.

N. B. A person who can speak and read the French and Dutch languages, will meet with good encouragement, by applying as above.

THIS day began to be SOLD by public sale, at prime cost, at the shop of Mrs Dalton, New-Quay, on Wednesday the 7th February current,

A Large Assortment of BROAD CLOTHS,
Duffels, Frizes, Plaguelles, Baizes, Shalloons, Manous, Corduroys, Velverets, Genoa-Cords, Hats and Stockings of different kinds; and a number of other articles too tedious to mention.

The roup to begin, every lawful day, at ten o'clock forenoon, and to continue till all be sold off.

Not to be repeated.

From the London Papers, Feb. 2.

Hague, Jan. 24. The estimates for the augmentation of the navy of this Republic, which the council of state has laid before the assembly of the States General, consists of three articles, and are as follow:

I. For the equipment of new ships and frigates,	7,342,536
II. For the purchase of artillery, ammunition, &c.	1,500,000
III. For three-fourth parts of the extraordinary expenses for the equipment of said ships.	5,763,185

Total, Florins 14,605,671

The 4th fourth part, amounting to 1,921,045 florins, will be taken from the produce of the duty called *Laft en Veilgeld*.

By letters from Antwerp, we learn, that Sir Joseph Yorke, K. B. formerly Ambassador from the King of Great-Britain to this Republic, continues still at that place, and that there is no appearance of his setting out shortly for London. The long stay of that Minister in the vicinity of this Republic, gives room to many different political speculations. It is said the chief motive of his stay at Antwerp is, to observe what passes in Holland, and to seize a proper opportunity for making propositions of reconciliation.

Brest, Jan. 12. Yesterday afternoon, the following men of war, Sceptre, Northumberland, and Angalte, with two frigates and two cutters, sailed from this port, wind due south, but so violent that the St Esprit, which was to join the above ships, could not put to sea until late at night, when the wind was much abated.

On the 6th instant, the six sloops which had sailed in search of Comte d'Estaing, arrived safe at last in Bertome Bay. This intelligence is the more welcome to us, as their fate appeared very problematical; and as we knew that an English Squadron, of twelve fail of the line was then at sea.

His Majesty's ships the Sagittaire, St Michael, and the frigate Amphitrite, are just come into port after having seen safe to their respective places of destination the merchantmen which they had taken under their convoy.

It is much doubted here whether the English, with the force detached for the purpose of relieving Gibraltar, will be able to effect it. Don Louis de Cordova received the 19th ult. positive orders from his Court, to be in readiness for the English Squadron, and engage it; and on the same day a frigate was dispatched from Cadiz, to be upon the watch.

LONDON.

Yesterday, Commodore Johnstone took leave of their Majesties at St James's, previous to his departure for Portsmouth, from whence he has orders to put to sea immediately, with his Squadron, on a cruise to the Bay of Biscay.

The Squadron under the command of Commodore Johnstone are to put to sea before the grand fleet, and to serve as a fleet of observation, to gain proper information of the force of the enemy, should they attempt to obstruct our throwing succours into Gibraltar.

The Chief Justices, nor the Chief Baron, will neither of them go to the ensuing Circuits, as their attendance in Parliament will be necessary.

A Court of enquiry is summoned to sit at the Horse Guards, to determine on the conduct of Governor Morris and Lieutenant Colonel Etherington, in surrendering the island of St Vincent to the French. The Court will consist of a Lieutenant-General and two Major-Generals.

Yesterday a great many French and Spanish prizes were condemned by the High Court of Admiralty; and next week (and not before) the judge will sit to hear and determine on the legality of several Dutch prizes, which have been captured in consequence of his Majesty's Manifesto, and the letters of marque issued for seizing Dutch vessels and their cargoes.

Mr Burke's courtly visit at the last levee, looks as if the Rockingham vane was veering about once more Northwardly!

Last night, and not before, Sir Thomas Rumbold arrived in town from Crookhaven in Ireland, where he landed in his return from India.

Lord George Gordon's trial is expected to last several days, as he has upwards of one hundred witnesses to call, and the Attorney General as many.

The confederate enemies of Britain mean to try their whole maritime strength in the Channel the ensuing campaign; so that the West India islands will probably be left to the mercy of Sir George Rodney's Squadron.

The second son of the late skilful and unfortunate navigator Captain Cooke, was a midshipman on board the Thunderer, Commodore Wallichingam, which, with the Stirling Castle, is supposed to be lost.

Letters from New York say, that the greatest jealousy subsists between the Americans and their new allies the French, the latter of whom are gone into winter quarters at Connecticut, and Washington is retired to the back of West Point, up the North River. Were these dissensions properly managed, they would contribute greatly to the advantage of our affairs, which are evidently growing better every day throughout the whole continent.

The wind being fair, the fleet now under sailing orders will proceed to sea immediately. The dispatches were sent yesterday from the public offices to the respective commanders at Portsmouth and Plymouth.

The quarrel with the Dutch has thrown one considerable branch of trade again into our own hands, and revived the dropping industry of our fisheries; in consequence of which fish are expected to be cheaper and more plenty in a few weeks than they have been for many years past.

Should the matter with Holland be made up through the means of Russia, all the wishes and fears of the patriots, for dismembering the British Empire, will vanish, and leave not a ray of hope behind!

By the next accounts from the East Indies, we shall probably hear of the Dutch settlements there being in our possession. This is a stroke, which the Myneheers themselves expect.

The Empress of Russia, whom his Grace of Richmond and other Lords, pictured, in a late debate, in an hostile point of view, appears now to have had the most pacific intention. Even the news-papers, under the influence of opposition, tell us so, and stamp with falsity the croaking of those patriotic ravens!

There is one illustrious name yet wanting to the last protest; a name which would add weight to the intimation of Opposition. But though it has appeared by press in the York Association, and the Westminster Committee, his Lordship's friends much fear that there is no existence of person; or so material a support to so extraordinary a proceeding would not be left out.

It must be allowed that there is a very great degree of hardship in not permitting Lord George Gordon to advise with his counsel in private, because it gives an unfair advantage to the Crown of being in possession of his defence before he makes it, whilst he is debarred from the same advantage in their prosecution. *Lord. Packet.*

Wednesday, his Royal Highness Prince William Henry paid a long visit to the Princess Amelia, at her house in Cavendish Square, at the same time he took leave of her Royal Highness, and yesterday he set out from the Queen's Palace, for Portsmouth, in order to go on board the grand fleet.

It is strongly reported, that the combined fleets are destined against Corke, which city the enemy think of much more importance than Dublin, besides having a depth of water that admits an attack.

A tax on public diversions has been often mentioned, and is imagined to be one of those which the Minister intends to propose this session. Now, if card parties, and other gambling assemblies, were to come within the description, there certainly would arise, from the dissipation of the times, a very considerable addition to the public revenue. Even half a crown, per head, on every visitor to these unimproving societies, would bring in a very great annual sum, and convert what now is a public pest, into a kind of national benefit.

The late Mrs Bowes, who died last week, at Pauls Walden, in the county of Herts, was relict of George Bowes, Esq; many years representative in Parliament for the county of Durham, and mother to the Countess of Strathmore. By her death, a jointure of two thousand pounds a-year devolves to Andrew Robinson Bowes, Esq; son of the late Sir Andrew Robinson, Bart; and she has bequeathed that superb and elegant seat, at Pauls Walden, as a residence for Lady Strathmore. The greatest part of her fortune, amounting to between three and four hundred thousand pounds, in a real and personal estate, to the Hon. George Bowes, a boy of seven years old, second son to the late Earl of Strathmore. She has left ample legacies to her friends, suitable bequests to her domestics, and a considerable sum for charitable purposes. It would be a matter of no small difficulty, to draw forth a character of this excellent woman as she merited; but to declare, that she was fraught with every virtue that adorns humanity, is a tribute that justice and truth require to be paid to her memory.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, Jan. 26.

"We are assured that a few days ago an Ambassador, resident here from a certain Court, which is no ways concerned in the present war, or in the Northern confederation, but is perfectly neutral, has had a private conference with the Pensionary; in which after a conversation upon the present situation of affairs, he asked him, 'If any neutral power would undertake to be a mediator between the Republic and Great-Britain, and endeavour to bring about an accommodation between the two states, whether the States-General would give into any reasonable and equitable propositions that might be made to them on that subject, &c.' To which the Pensionary made answer, 'That as he was morally persuaded that their High Mightinesses desired nothing more; he believed he could assure him that they would readily listen to any proper proposals.' The Minister then declared, 'That it was his court which offered to take this salutary work in hand, and that the Pensionary might speak to their High Mightinesses on the subject, and let him know their sentiments, that he might inform his court, and that the more dispatch was used, the better.'

"People are much divided what Court it is that has made this proposal: in the mean time it must be either the Court of Vienna, Berlin, or Turin, as they are the only ones that are perfectly neuter, and have Ambassadors at this Court.

"It is said that the Counter-Manifesto of the States-General will soon appear."

Extra of a letter from Plymouth, Jan. 28.

"The following is a very correct list of the shipping at present in this port:

In Dock. The Princess Amelia, 80; Sultan, 74; Conqueror, 74; and Salisbury, 60.

In the Harbour. The Cambridge, (guardship) 80; Foudroyant, 80; Berwick, 74; Fame, 74; Monarch, 70; Yarmouth, 64; Bienfaisant, 64; Dunkirk, 60; (Admiral Parker's flag ship,) Rapoon, 50; Elys, 36; Bruise, 32; with the Squirrel, Pearl, and Oporto sloops.

In the Sound. The Hero, 74; Courageux, 74; Edgar, 74; Canopus, 74; Inflexible, 64; Medway, 64; Valiant, 64; Leander, 50; Nemesis, 36; performing quarantine, and Champion, 32.

"Friday was sent in here, by the Syren privateer, of Alderney, N. S. de Monte de Carme, St Antonio de Almas master, and Vrow Catherine, Paul Michals master, from Cadiz to Ostend prize the said privateer."



From the London Gazette, Feb. 3.

Admiralty-Office, February 3, 1781.

Extract of a letter from Admiral Sir George Bridges Rodney, Bart. K. L. and Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships of the Leeward Islands, to his Excellency, dated St. Lucia, Dec. 12, 1780.

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you, that, on my arrival at this island, I received all their Lordships orders and your letters which have been transmitted to me from the 10th of July to the 20th of October, and must desire that you will please to inform their Lordships, that General Vaughan and myself are determined to undertake an enterprise, which we flatter ourselves will be attended with success; an account of which I hope I shall send to their Lordships in a very few days.

Four sail of the enemies line-of-battle ships, from their squadron at St. Domingo, are in these seas. I shall do my best endeavours to take or destroy them, before the force, which the enemy bound expect, arrives.

P. S. I shall sail to-morrow on the enterprise.

War Office, Feb. 3, 1781.

1st Regiment of dragoons, Captain Lieutenant James Christie, to be Captain of a troop, vice James Christie. Lieutenant Henry Thomas to be Captain Lieutenant, vice James Christie. Cornet John Kistley to be Lieutenant, vice Henry Thomas.

20th Regiment of Light Dragoons, Hospital Mate Nicholas Archer to be Surgeon, vice Robert Anderson.

1st Regiment of Foot Guards, Sub Lieutenant Honourable John Wedd, of second troop of Horse Grenadier Guards, to be Lieutenant, vice Hon. Charles Cochrane.

3d Regiment of Foot Guards, William Henry Drummond, Gent. to be Ensign, vice William Douglas Clapham.

8th Regiment of Foot, Lieutenant Thomas St. George Armstrong, of the East Middlesex Militia, to be Ensign in one of the additional Companies, vice C. N. Armstrong.

25th Regiment of Foot, Lieutenant Charles Williamson to be Captain, vice Charles Watson. Ensign John Chimney to be Lieutenant, vice Charles Williamson.

29th Regiment of Foot, Lieutenant Charles Williams to be Captain, vice Nicholas Aylward Vigors. Edward Southwell, Gent. to be Ensign, vice William Johnson.

34th Regiment of Foot, James Renaldson Hospital Mate to be Surgeon, vice Charles Blake. Sergeant John Copley, of 5th Foot, to be Quarter-master, vice George Bush.

42d Regiment of Foot, 2d battalion, Ensign John Wemyss, of 47th Foot, to be Lieutenant.

43th Regiment of Foot, Ensign William Johnson, of 27th Foot to be Lieutenant, vice Thomas Eanbury.

54d Regiment of Foot, Paul Norris, Gent. to be Ensign, vice William Robert Wake.

60th Regiment of Foot, 1st battalion, Captain Lieutenant George Hallam to be Captain, vice George Montgomery Melham. Lieutenant John Peter Rochat to be Captain, vice George Hallam. Ensign William Henry Ricketts to be Lieutenant, vice John Peter Rochat.

84th Regiment of Foot, Captain Patrick Sinclair, late of the 15th Foot, to be Captain, vice Macdonald.

100th Regiment of Foot, Lieutenant John Johnston of 1st Foot, to be Captain. Ensign John Le Couteur, of 95th Foot, to be Lieutenant. Ensign Robert Halliday, of 88th Foot, to be Lieutenant. Ensign Daniel Siddon, of 96th Foot, to be Lieutenant.

Thomson, Gent. to be Ensign. Frederick Delfworth, Clerk, to be Chaplain.

INTELLIGENCE FROM LLOYD'S, Feb. 2.

The Samuel, Brig, bound to Jamaica, sunk this morning in the middle of the river, and overboard.

The Experiment privateer, of London, Capt. Balfour, has taken a French privateer, of eight guns, and 40 men, who had been four days from St. Malo, and sent her into Exeter.

The George, —, from Kirkcaldy to Cork, was taken by a French privateer, and retaken by the Brutus of London, and sent into Torbay.

The Leinster Packet, Fitzherry, from Glasgow to Bristol, was taken by two French frigates, and retaken by the Nabob privateer of Liverpool, and sent into Mountbay.

The Betsey, Br. An. from Antigua to Newfoundland, is put into New York, not being able to make the land.

The Mary, —, from Lunenburg to Cork, is arrived in Kingroad, after being taken by two French privateers, and ransomed for 3300 guineas.

The Sincerity, White, from Liverpool and Cork to New York, and the Biddy, Racer, from Charleston to ditto, are taken and carried into Salem.

The American, French privateer, of 32 guns and 745 men, is taken and brought into Portsmouth by the Prudent and Ambuscade frigates.

The Prince of Wales, Smart, from St. Kitt's to Charleston, is taken by the rebels, and carried into North Carolina.

The Neptune, Rogers, from Jamaica to Charleston, is retaken by the America man of war, and carried into New York.

The Adon, Roberts, from London to Liverpool, is arrived at Holy Head, after being taken by a French privateer and ransomed for 2000 l.

Three ships bound from England to Cork, were taken the same time with the Adon, by the Civil Usage privateer of 18 guns and 50 men, who had taken 13 vessels on her present cruise.

Lynton 17. Yesterday the favourite privateer of Portsmouth, Capt. Scott, in coming to in Hurst Road, parted with her anchors, and went on shore near this place, and must be lightened before she can be got off.

The Mary, Galbraith, from Jamaica to Carolina, is retaken and carried into New York.

The Hope, Kew naker, from the coast of Catalonia, with brandy, bound to Amsterdam, prize to the Peggy privateer, of Folkestone, and the Harman, Padlow, from Smyrna, prize to the — man of war, are arrived in Stangate Creek.

Torbay 24. Yesterday the Mary Castel, from Molais, went on shore on Paington Sands, but got off with the loss of her rudder and some other damage. The children privateer of Southton, went on shore at the same time and place, but will be got off with little damage.

The Hawke, Gledhill, from Jamaica to London, is taken by an American privateer; the Captain is arrived in said privateer at Marblehead, North America.

The De Hooper De Viller, Capt. Viller, of Amsterdam, from Seville with 500 chests of oranges, was taken the 15th inst. by the Friendship, Bell, and sent for Topham.

Whitby 24. This day arrived the Love and Unity, —, and Mary and Margaret, Brads, belonging to Sunderland, which made their escape from Flushing Harbour on Sunday night last.

L'Immaculee Conception, —, from St. Angelo to Cadix, is lost on the coast of Agayente, and five or six of the crew drowned.

The Little Ben, Hayes, was well in lat. 45. 20. lon. 17. 32. on the 17th ult. which day she had taken the Hendrick Fredrick, Capt. Raba, a Dutch ship from Oporto to Nantz, with 200 chests of fruit, which ship was retaken by the French privateer L'Americaine the 17th.

The Snow Adriana, Capt. Claas, from Guenala to Amsterdam, is taken by the Fox, Capt. Rennels, of Dartmouth, and carried into Torbay Pier, near Torbay.

The Venus, Thoen, and a ship from Amsterdam, arrived at Dominica all well, after the hurricane; the Venus was expected to sail by 15th of January.

The Sally, Ghimeres, was blown out of St. Kitt's in the late storm, and was not returned the latter end of October.

The Susan, Moran, from the Leeward Islands to Halifax, is taken and carried into New England.

Portsmouth 7. The Lion, of 64 guns, is gone out of harbour to Spithead. Yesterday Admiral Darby hoisted his flag on board the Bellerophon of 100 guns.

From the London Papers, Feb. 3.

L O N D O N

This morning some dispatches were received from Bermuda,

which bring a much more favourable account than what was formerly brought over, respecting the hurricane.

The paragraph relative to the Hon. Capt. Luttrell's receiving a letter from the officers of the Charon ship of war, with advice of the capture of a very rich Spanish ship (going on a morning paper) is entirely void of truth, and a mere imposition.

On Wednesday next the mails for the West-Indies, South Carolina, and New-York, will be made up at the General Post-office, and dispatched to Falmouth.

It is rather remarkable, that the greater part of the Dutch vessels which have been taken off the French coasts, have been laden with military clothing, which were intended to be re-shipped and sent in French bottoms to America. Hence we may account for the almost total nakedness which has so long prevailed in the rebel army.

Lord George Gordon will be brought up to trial on Monday next at eight in the morning; all the avenues to the hall will be well lined with peace-officers, and the guards are to be ready at a moment's call, and ten thousand troops are in motion round the metropolis, to prevent any disturbances; — precautions very necessary to preserve the public peace, but which, from the present seeming serenity, will probably have no occasion to be exerted.

This day all the headles and constables of the several wards of this city were summoned to be out on Monday next, to patrol their respective wards the whole day, in order to prevent any disturbance happening on account of Lord George Gordon's trial.

The Lion man of war, of 64 guns, has had a thorough repair at Portsmouth in three weeks; so great is the expedition now used in docking the men of war.

Two of the British privateers, which sailed immediately after the issuing letters of reprisal against the Dutch, are gone to cruise between the island of Tobago and the river Orinoco; in which track all the Dutch ships constantly pass to Europe.

Private letters from the Hague say, in the most positive terms, "that the Prince Stadtholder has several times expressed in private how deeply he is affected on account of the unhappy rupture with Great Britain, and wishes most sincerely they may come to a speedy and happy reconciliation."

Letters from St. Petersburg mention, that the field cavalry of the Empress of Russia is recruiting with such alacrity, that 358 men had been enlisted in 17 days; and the cavalry of militia was putting on the most respectable footing, as well as the respective regiments of Hussars and Dragoons.

It is said, that the trade to Hudson's Bay will very shortly be thrown open by a public act of the legislature; at present only four ships are annually employed, when four times the number might be beneficially used.

The three Hanoverian battalions, which at present compose part of the garrison of Gibraltar, being ordered from thence for America, are to be replaced by draughts from Great-Britain, which will be embarked on board the transports now at Portsmouth.

The army in America is nearly divided between Sir Henry Clinton and Lord Cornwallis: so that the force at New-York, after Arnold's expedition fails, will be reduced to about twelve thousand men; and it is well known that the post is not properly secured with less than ten thousand. Washington having twelve thousand continentals now under his command, exclusive of the garrison of West Point, and the 6000 French at Rhode Island.

Extract of a letter from New-York, Dec. 9.

"Accounts received by the postre Beaumont afford us very agreeable prospects of a decisive campaign in North Carolina; the noble Commander's health is restored, his Lordship's army greatly augmented, and he was proceeding to Cape Fear river, in the vicinity of which Gen. Leslie will reinforce or co-operate with his Lordship."

Joseph Reed, the President of the Supreme Executive Council of Philadelphia, in his Address to the Council and General Assembly on the 14th of November last, says, "When to the disaffection of a considerable number in the State, we add all the internal divisions which have subsisted among ourselves, fomented by strangers residing among us, it is to be wondered that we have preserved any government at all."

Extract of a letter from Bermuda, Dec. 10.

"I sit down to give you an account of the death of Lord Drummond. In 1776 he was an officer in the King's troops at New-York, and was employed on actual service there. In one of the actions he had the misfortune to be taken prisoner by the rebels, and was carried before Washington, who gave him leave to go to New-York on his parole, and there reside. Being of a weakly constitution, and that city too cold for him in winter, he wrote to the General to permit him to come and live in this island, as it is reckoned the finest air in the universe, and therefore called the Summer Island. His Lordship received for answer, that he must remain at New-York, agreeably to his parole. However, his health at that time being greatly decayed, he took immediate passage in a ship bound to this island; and, arriving here safe, has lived among us for four years, beloved by every one for his polite behaviour and other good qualities. He died about six weeks ago, aged 43. It is said there was an epistolary quarrel between General Washington and his Lordship, in which the former threatened that if ever he got his Lordship again into his power, he would punish him for breaking his parole."

Extract of a letter from Offend, Jan. 25.

"This day came in here the Tartar privateer, of 32 guns, Lake Ryan Commander, which has often been reported to be taken. She has brought in with her an English privateer, of 15 guns, and has sent two Morrix a cutter of 22 guns. She has likewise taken several vessels bound to Shields; one of which engaged her an hour and a half, when the mate and two men were killed."

Extract of a letter from Weymouth, Jan. 31.

"Arrived here the Experiment privateer, Capt. Belfour, belonging to London; she took on the 28th inst. off Scilly, a French lug-sail privateer, mounting eight carriage guns and fifty men, which I am informed is safe arrived in Torbay. Capt. Belfour lost some men in boarding her, (the weather being very tempestuous) and one of the Frenchmen were lost likewise."

"Alta arrived here a French cartel, named L'Amir, Capt. de Verres, from St. Maloes, with 450 English prisoners on board. Capt. Browns and Capt. Robertson, of the Fairy and For ones sloops of war, with their officers and men, landed from the same cartel."

"A Danish brigantine, burden about 200 tons, from Sunderland to St. Ube's, laden with coals, is on shore a little to the westward of Abbotbury; but I have not learnt either the ship or master's name. The people are all saved."

Extract of a letter from Portsmouth, Feb. 2.

"This morning Admiral Darby went on board the Britannia man of war, and made a signal for all the ships at Spithead, to prepare to sail at an hour's notice. He only waits for his orders from the Admiralty."

Extract of another letter from Portsmouth, Feb. 2.

"Admiral Darby is at last appointed for the Gibraltar station; his Squadron is to consist of fifteen sail of the line; to be in three divisions, with two Admirals under him; for the flag no names have been mentioned, though they are expected to sail from hence in less than a fortnight with the several convoys for Oporto, Lisbon, Faro, and thence bound to Gibraltar, up the Mediterranean; and as the East-Indiamen may choose to sail with the King's ships, it is supposed that the whole amount of the convoys will be upwards of 240. The victualling, as well as the ordnance transports are included in the above, and make above half that number."

PRICE OF STOCKS, Feb. 3.

Bank Stock, —	3 per cent. Old Ann. —
4 per cent. con. 57½	Ditto New Ann. 55½ a ½
4 per cent. Ann. 1777, 71 a ½	Ditto 1751, —
3½ per cent. 1758, —	India Stock, —
3 per cent. con. 58½	3 per cent. Ann. —
3 per cent. red. —	India Bonds, 12 a 14 s. prep.
3 per cent. 1746, —	Navy Bills, 13½ disc.
Long Ann. 15½ a 13-16ths	Scip. —
a ½	Omnium, —
Ann. 1777, shut.	Exch. Bills, 5 a 6 s. prem.
Ditto 1778, 11½	Prizes, 2 disc.
South Sea Stock, —	

WINDS AT DEAL.

JAN. 31. and FEB. 1. W. S. W. 2. W. N. W.

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, Feb. 3.

"The conversation of the Public is almost entirely engrossed by the ensuing trial of Lord George Gordon, which will certainly commence on Monday next, in the Court of King's Bench. Various opinions are formed on the probable fate of that young nobleman, but, till the morning of trial, all opinion, as to the course the Crown officers mean to take with him, must be deemed merely conjectural, and nothing more. Three opinions prevail; the first, that he will be discharged upon an error being moved in his indictment; the second, that his trial will be gone through, and his verdict made special; and the third, that he will be considered as exempted from the penalties of the law, as being in a state of insanity during the time of the late riots. Whether these opinions may be well-founded, or any one of them, or whether the last opinion is any ways admissible or not, I will not pretend to discuss. Very probably none of them may be well grounded. In trials of any kind, it is not very easy to foresee what may be the event. In the trial of Lord George it is unusually difficult. It depends upon a variety of contingent circumstances, of so very detached a nature, and disputable kind, that to attempt to anticipate the issue of it, argues an equal share of folly and presumption. The duration of the trial is also a matter as difficult to pronounce upon. If an error in the indictment is pleaded, and admitted, it must of course be very short. On the contrary, if the trial should be fully gone into, it may very probably continue ten or twelve days. The witnesses for and against the prisoner amount in number to two hundred and twenty; and a circumstance, though not a very important one, that the trial is expected to be gone into, is, that orders are given, and preparation made, for providing a dinner, and other refreshments, for the witnesses every day of the trial."

"Near ten thousand of the guards are ordered to be under arms on Monday next, in different parts of the metropolis, to be in readiness to quell any disturbance that may happen during the trial of Lord George Gordon."

"By a ship arrived from St. Kitt's in twenty-five days, information is brought, that a great sickness has lately prevailed at that island, and carried off a great number of inhabitants. The cause of it is said to have been owing to a ship from Newfoundland having bulged on the shore of the island, and the inhabitants suffering the fish it was laden with, to lie there till it became in a state of putrefaction, and infected the air of the place."

Extract of a letter from London, February 2.

"This day in the House of Lords, as soon as the Lord Chancellor had taken the woolsack, and heard several private petitions, the council on the cause between Lord Macdonald and Mr. Macleod were called in."

"Mr. Frazer, second counsel for Mr. Macleod, and who appeared for the first time before their Lordships, in a very sensible speech supported the arguments that had been used by Mr. Dunning the preceding day in favour of his clients. He went fully into the case, and stated the ridiculous ground on which the appellant stood with great force of reasoning. The possession of the respondent and his family, of the Isle of Grinam, had been allowed ever since the year 1653, and yet it was now attempted to be taken away, because they had not better right than that of having had possession of it for more than a hundred years. If this sort of argument was allowed, the learned counsel was of opinion, that no owner of an estate would be secure in it, for a pretender to it had nothing more to do, than to call upon the proprietor to produce his right. Mr. Frazer maintained, however, that nothing was clearer, than that the right of the island had been referred to William Macleod of Maclellan, and that Sir Alexander Macdonald had, upon his arbitration, abandoned his claim to it in favour of Mr. Macleod."

"The Attorney-General then replied, but in a manner more lame than when he opened his case, dwelling on nothing more in support of his client, than that Sir Alexander Macdonald was drunk at the time he was said to have given up the island; and the traditional tale of the old woman, that she remembered at the time of the battle of Worcester, that Sir Norman Macleod was on the island of Grinam, and that people used to pay him for feeding cattle upon it."

"The counsel having finished, they were ordered to withdraw, and the Lord Chancellor returned to the wool sack."

"Lord Loughborough then addressed their Lordships. The title of Grinam, his Lordship said, at the time it was yielded up to the Macleods, was of little value, but that it had lately become of much worth on account of a large quantity of salt that it yielded. This, he supposed, had rendered it a matter worth contending for. But how did the matter stand? Why, in the year 1653, to put the right of the island out of dispute, it was referred to one Mr. William Macleod of Maclellan, who, both parties agreed, was a very honest man. This arbitrator had determined Grinam to belong — Macleods; and accordingly Sir Alexander Macdonald relined. That is right so, and ever since the year 1653, they had been in a collection of it. His Lordship, therefore, said not see what ground the appellant went upon, and especially as two judgments had been given ten years ago by the Lords of the Sessions in Scotland against him. His Lordship then moved, "That the judgments appealed against, should be affirmed, and that Lord Macdonald pay the hundred pounds costs to Sir Macleod." The House agreed to the motion, *sub silentio*, and the Lord Chancellor immediately pronounced their Lordships' resolution."

"The question agitated yesterday before the House of Commons, though attended to by a great number of the members, and distinguished by a careful scrutiny of the Public without doors, was, perhaps, more a party matter, than one of those great national questions which caught, at this time, the attention of the Legislature."

The motion itself, state to a degree, even over and over you will no doubt the arguments the afternoon till near forebear sending you Miller, your men have attracted it I thought a report to the readers of you

"As soon as I claim the indulgence what presuming to perly to belong to near. But as of trusted he should speaking the sentence he did not think warrant the war that was, in his possibly be ending Palliser to the kind of conflict honourable gentleman, and though deal had been fair charge; but little fier, as he had replying to it. conduct, had, in been tried, but it did that appear, hors of the Court frequently the fer

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The information table had nothing of originality in it. The subject was stale to a degree; and the arguments used on both sides had been beaten over and over for some time past. As you have the London papers, you will no doubt have the question moved by Mr Fox, and most of the arguments that kept the House sitting from three o'clock in the afternoon till near three o'clock the next morning. I shall therefore forbear sending you any thing of it, only as the speech delivered by Mr Miller, your member, seems to have escaped the notice, or not to have attracted it in any great degree, of the public prints, I have thought a report of it might prove rather agreeable than otherwise, to the readers of your paper.

"As soon as Lord Howe had sat down, Mr Miller begged leave to claim the indulgence of the House. It might, he said, appear somewhat presuming in him to speak on a subject which seemed more properly to belong to naval men in particular, than to the members in general. But as others had broken through that point of delicacy, he trusted he should stand excused for following the example, and in speaking the sentiments that at that time possessed him. For his part, he did not think the question before the House of that nature as to warrant the warmth it had created. It was not one of those points that was, in his opinion, at all alarming; and if the constitution could possibly be endangered by such a thing as the appointment of Sir Hugh Palliser to the Governorship of Greenwich Hospital, it was a very bad kind of constitution indeed, and hardly worth the preserving. The honourable gentleman strongly supported the appointment of that Admiral, and thought no one had been to blame on the occasion. A great deal had been said of his having brought an ill-founded and malicious charge; but little was to be urged on that head against Sir Hugh Palliser, as he had never had an opportunity of answering the charge, or replying to it. The sentence, too, of the Court Martial, on his own conduct, had, in his opinion, been far from disgracing him. He had been tried, but it was said he had not been honourably acquitted. How did that appear, or who could take upon himself to say it? The members of the Court Martial were bound, by oath, to secrecy, and consequently the sentiments of the respective members could not be possibly known. But if, by not allowing the Admiral mentioned to have been honourably acquitted, it was meant to be insinuated that he had not been unanimously acquitted; he was far from thinking even the latter circumstance to operate at all to his dishonour; for the very want of unanimity in his case, and the arguments that followed, plainly proved that his conduct had been thoroughly enquired into. Had the members been unanimous, it might have been construed into a kind of agreement among themselves, or pre-determination to acquit him, but the division and controversy that followed the close of the evidence, plainly demonstrated that his conduct had been sound upon the closest investigation of it from all manner of guilt or excuse. The Honourable gentleman maintained that no imputation whatever ought to be thrown on government for the appointment of Sir Hugh Palliser. The Governorship of Greenwich Hospital was a place in the gift of the Crown, and the minister under whose patronage it was at liberty to bestow it on whomever he pleased, without the control of Parliament, or its censures; and he thought the Honourable Gentleman (Mr Fox) who moved the question, should have been less precipitate in doing it. He should have found some precedent or other for such a step, and, considering how deeply he was read in Parliamentary history, he wondered he should have taken it without example to justify him. The Honourable Gentleman warmly contended, that there was no impropriety in bringing the matter before the House; that Parliament had no right to interfere in the promotion that had been made of Sir Hugh Palliser; and that he should accordingly give his hearty assent to the motion made by Mr Fox.

"Mr Miller was heard with great attention, and spoke altogether unembarrassed.

"Mr Alderman Bell is just come to town, at the particular desire of his Grace the Duke of Gordon, and Lord George Gordon, in order to attend the trial of the latter on Monday next.

"This day, Sir Percy Cooper presented a bill relative to the Dutch prizes, and the same was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

"In a Committee of Ways and Means, came to a resolution, and voted the sum of 258,346 l. 19 s. 2 d. remaining in the Exchequer, at the 31st of January 1781, towards making a supply. The report was ordered to be received on Tuesday next.

"A bill for the better supply of mariners, and the bill for the encouragement of seamen, were, upon motion, ordered to be brought in. Two Committees were appointed, one upon the militia estimate, and the other upon the laws that are expiring."

Yesterday, died at Clifton, Daniel Vere, Esq; It is hoped that his friends and relations will accept of this notification of his death.

Early on the morning of the 26th ult. died at Christchurch, in the 66th year of his age, and 32d of his ministry, the Rev. Mr Nathaniel McKie, minister of that parish.

We are informed, that the Lord Provost and Magistrates of this city, intend immediately to apply to Parliament for a bill to be passed to remove the fishing houses to any place fit for the purpose, without the Royalty. Should this act be obtained, the city will be relieved of a very great nuisance, and the inhabitants will have reason to applaud the public spirit of the Magistrates, and the attention they have hitherto shown to the police of the city.

Yesterday, a great number of political questions were determined in the Court of Session. Those with regard to the Orkneys were all decided in favour of Sir Laurence Dundas.

We are informed the contested election for the shire of Dunbarton will not be tried before the House of Commons, Lord Frederick Campbell, the member returned for that county, having given up all pretensions to it; in consequence of this resolution of his Lordship, the Hon. Capt. Keith Elphinstone, the partitioning candidate, will be received as representative for that county.

Monday night, sailed from Leith Road, on a cruise against the enemies of Great Britain, the Tay privateer belonging to Perth, commanded by Captain John Ramsay.

Extract of a letter from Aberdeen, Feb. 5.

"The spirit for privateering is very brisk on this coast. We are advised of two four privateers fitted out at Portofy, and others at Perth, Dundee, &c. The Revenge of this place has never got her complement of hands, and as she is the first that ever was fitted out at this port, we hope she will come in for her share of the Dutch harvest."

Extract of a letter from Whitehaven, Jan. 30.

"Last Sunday night, it blew a heavy gale of wind from S. S. W. and did considerable damage to the shipping in this harbour, which probably would have suffered much more had it not been uncommonly thin for this season of the year. A little before one o'clock, the following four vessels were blown out, and put on shore on the outside of the North Wall, viz. the Curwen, Rogers, Creswell, and Mabella; the latter, it is feared, will be totally lost. The Ledger was also driven out to sea, the people having got on shore.

"There are four privateers now fitted out at this port, one of which was lately a privateer called the Flower of May, which was chased on shore on the coast of Ireland."

Extract of a letter from Cork, Jan. 29.

"Advices are received from New York, that the Aurora of London, Captain Gordon, the Sincerity of Liverpool, Captain Wynn, and the Success of Waterford, Captain McCarthy, which sailed from Cove the 12th of August, under convoy of the Chron and Hincar for New York, are taken by the Americans, and carried into Boston: these vessels had valuable cargoes of manufactured goods on board, particularly the Aurora, which ship was laden here, and supposed to be worth 20,000 l. The Tartar privateer, commanded by Luke Ryan, has

sent some prizes into France; one of them is from Waterford for St Eustacia, supposed to be the Triton.

"The general opinion at New York, five weeks ago, was, that Lord Cornwallis and General Leslie would be masters of North Carolina and Virginia before the end of March, as their forces, when united, were to consist of 8000 regulars, exclusive of the Loyal Americans.

"The freedoms of this city were granted, last Monday, to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, in a gold box; and to his Secretary, the Right Honourable William Eden, Esq; in a silver box."

Extract of a letter from Dunkirk, Jan. 31.

"A fishing-boat of this town, about three weeks ago, met, upon a floating raft, an English sailor, just expiring with hunger and cold; they took him up, and used him in the most humane manner. When he landed, a number of gentlemen attended, and lodged him in the Penitent Hospital, the best in town, where he is most carefully attended, and believe, in a short time, he will recover. His feet being benumbed and frozen, have mortified, so that the poor man must lose three of his toes; his name is Mark Folgrave, and says he belonged to the privateer Speedwell, bound from London to Plymouth, with stores, and having been forced from her anchors in the Downs, she drove on a bank called the Kenish Rock, and went to pieces. He says he is the only man saved, as he and 14 more, who supported themselves on the wreck, saw the rest of the crew perish. When he got on the raft with four others, on which he was found, his four companions died in about four hours, and he lived upon it floating on the sea for five days, and at length drove within six leagues of this harbour. He says one of the ships owners in London is a Mr Gracie, but he does not know his Christian name. It could be also recorded, as the greatest act of humanity, that he was met by a sailor who related to take him up, although he says, the whole ship's company were viewing him over the side of the vessel."

To the Printer of the Edinburgh Mercury.

S I R,

It is well known that the Dutch fishery, upon the coasts of Scotland, is profitable to individuals and highly advantageous to the State. Holland is higher priced than any nation in Europe; yet such are the effects of industry and skill, that her people carry their fishing apparatus many leagues from home, and have established upon the coast of Scotland a monopoly in their own favour.

At so low an estimate, industry, and skill, in the Highlands and Islands, that were it not for war and emigrations, the people of those countries would absolutely starve; neither local advantages nor bounties have hitherto been able to extirpate them to a competition with the Dutch.

The preference given with Holland seems a proper opportunity to require to this country the use of the bountiful gifts of nature.

The superior genius of Czar Peter, that preface of all founders, and the laudable perseverance of his successors, have really wrought political miracles in Russia. Ireland was once destitute of fish, and a linen manufacture now flourishes there. The time was when an Englishman was so rude, that neither could he work up into cloth a single fleece of his native wool, nor give an advertisement colour to the cloth. These facts carry with them conviction. The Scots, somewhat like the Athenians of old, excel in arms and in literature; it evidently, therefore, is not Nature that has played the niggard with us.

The Scots, some centuries ago, composed a national music that is still in high repute. They finally prevailed against the unjust Edward Longshanks. They reduced their priesthood to a size bearing a due proportion to national wealth and numbers of people.

They excised a foolish fellow of a King, who perished in the absurd attempt of becoming a vassal to an old bachelor in Russia. They united themselves with their old enemies, and this union is confessedly the wisest national act of either the English or the Scots. Greece boasts of her Thucydides, and of her Xenophon; Rome of her Livy and her Tacitus; Scotland, with as good reason, boasts her Burns. Nature, evidently, has not played the niggardly stepmother with us; there ore, be supposed, that a Scotoman cannot acquire the method of gilling and of taking a herring as well as a Dutchman.

When the Scots fishery is considered in a general view, there is never any difference of opinion among political reasoners. The case, however, is very different, when the ways and means are discussed, by which a slothful and torpid people are to be aroused to industry.

The following hints may possibly excite attention in others: 1st, Naturalize, by act of Parliament, all Dutch fishers who shall settle in Scotland.

2d, Take off the duty upon coal carried coastwards, to such places in Scotland as are the seat of the fishery.

3d, The present size and the outfit of vessels entitled to the bounty, are noways proportioned to the stock of the people: Let them fish them as they best can, and grant the bounty upon the quantum of fish taken and cured.

4th, The money arising from the land-tax and the excises of the maritime Highland counties and of the islands, and the money arising from the rents of the forfeited estates; these sums, if properly employed, in order to encourage the Scots fishery, would soon, for a temporary indulgence, yield an ample return to the Exchequer; and this indulgence might gradually be withdrawn as the infant fishery advanced in strength.

Britain has often given higher encouragement to establish an American colony, which, possibly, made neither a return in profit, nor was a permanent acquisition. The consumptions of one man at home send more money to the Treasury than twenty abroad. It is high time, and, besides, the proper time, to set about planting the most useful of all colonies, I mean a fishery upon the coasts of Scotland.

—si quid nocisti rectius istis, Candidus imperiti; si non, his utere utamur.

NERVA.

To the Printer of the Edinburgh Mercury.

S I R,

NOT being accustomed to write to Ministers of State, I take the liberty to ask such of them as it may concern, through the channel of your paper, if it is possible to say that they appoint the National Fast for England and Scotland on different days? The time has been, no doubt, when John Wesley would have proved refractory, if he had been ordered to fast on a Wednesday or Friday, as these days are peculiarly devoted to that religious exercise by the Church of Rome. But though the form may still remain in the Secretary of State's

Office, where nothing of that small importance has been altered since James the Sixth's time, the prejudice has long since worn off; for I know sundry parts of the country where, on account of weekly markets, or some other temporal consideration, the fasts before the sacrament are always held on Wednesdays. But, what is more material, the circumstances of the country are much changed; and the appointing two fasting days, when one might serve, is a material step to the industry of the people. This is particularly the case in this county, where there is a daily intercourse with the English border for coal and lime; and I can assure you, Mr Printer, that, between Berwick and Kelso alone, some hundreds of carts must be laid up for two days, instead of one, on account of the strict adherence of the gentlemen of the Secretary of State's Office to ancient form. Why should not we have been ordered to keep our fast on the 21st of February, as well as the opposite parishes on the other side of Tweed? If prayers have any effect in the court of heaven, the united voice of a whole nation sent up together, should have the most prevailing power. Our devotion, too, would be heightened by the consideration, that our friends and fellow-subjects were employed in the same holy offices at the same moment. In short, it seems equally inconsistent with the interest of piety, as well as industry, that the counties on each side the border, at least, should hold the fast on different days. I am, Sir,

Your most humble servant,
Barnardiston, Feb. 3. 1781. A FARMER.

In our paper of Monday last, the name of Mr PATRICK FAIRLEY, Linen Manufacturer, was omitted, as one of the Judges of the Premiums at the Linen Hall.

Master CROTCH,
THE MUSICAL INFANT,

Is removed to the Room lately possessed by Mr Gibson and Company, at the Bield-head, where he will continue to perform every Day, from one till three o'clock, upon a New Piano Forte. His stay in town will be but short.

The Last Advertisement
Respecting the THIRSD and LAST DRAWING of
ALEXANDER AITCHISON'S LOTTERY,

ONE HUNDRED POUNDS STERLING

Will be gained by the fortunate Adventurers
ALEXANDER AITCHISON most respectfully returns thanks to the Nobility, Gentry, and others, who have adventured in his Lottery, and entreats the patience of all concerned, in the ensuing drawing (which was to have taken place on Saturday next) for another fortnight, as there are still 60 tickets on hand. He can assure them, he would have extremely taken his risk of these tickets, rather than have occasioned any further delay, were he not anxious, that, on this, as well as on the two former occasions, all the Prizes, last especially the CAPITAL ONE, should fall amongst the adventurers, which, perhaps, might not be the case were any of the tickets unpaid. And as many people disappointed themselves of chances in the two former drawings, by applying for tickets after they were all gone, he hopes none who have any intention of adventuring will omit this opportunity, as it will positively be the last.

As some people, by not adventuring to the Scheme, have supposed, that the two former Drawings must have exhausted the sum and most valuable prizes in the Lottery, it may not be unnecessary to add, that the value of the prizes in each drawing is exactly the same, and that there is not a possibility of their being in any respect inferior in quantity, as the conditions allow the same option to the fortunate Adventurers as formerly, to exchange what does not suit them.

For the instruction of all who reside at a distance, besides an exact Northward Register, an INVALUABLE CHECK is kept at A. Aitchison's shop, ready to be inspected by Adventurers, at all times after the drawing.

Tickets 5 s. and Shares 1 s. 15 d. and Half-a-crown each, to be had at A. Aitchison's shop, Parliament Square, where Schemes may be had gratis.

EDINBURGH, 5th Feb. 1781.

THE Copartnery of JOHN CAMPBELL,

THOMSON, and Company, Merchants in Edinburgh, was this day dissolved by mutual consent. Those who stand indebted to the said Company will please make payment to William M'Ewan merchant, St Andrew's street, Edinburgh, who is empowered to gather in the debts of the Company, and to grant discharges for the same.

Any person having claims upon the said Company, may apply as above.

The business of Distilling and Brewing at Nether Libberton, still continues to be carried on by the said William M'Ewan.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

SUCH of the Creditors of CHRISTIANUS ADAMSON, late writer in St Andrews, as have not already lodged their grounds of debt with Mr Stuart Grace, clerk of St Andrews, are desired to do it on or before the 10th day of March next, when the funds recovered will be divided; certifying those who fail, that they will be cut off from any share of the first dividend.

Not to be repeated.

HOUSE in St David's Street.

TO be SOLD, by private bargain, and entered to at Whitsunday next, That commodious DWELLING-HOUSE lying on the west side of South St David's Street, in the uppermost story of the second tenement from the corner of Prince's Street, and entering by the Gate No. 8, consisting of a kitchen and five rooms, well accommodated with closets and other conveniences, and two cellars, all presently possessed by Mr Andrew Blane writer to the signet.

For particulars, apply to Robert Donaldson writer to the signet.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within John's Coffee-house in Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 14th February current, betwixt five and six o'clock afternoon.

1. That large commodious DWELLING-HOUSE at Croft Angus, lying on the north side of the Abbey of Holyrood-house, presently possessed by Miss Clerks. This house consists of three stories, in which there are eleven rooms, with kitchen, closets, and other conveniences; it is well aired, and has a fine extensive view eastward, into Comely Gardens, and to the sea; with two entries, the one by the Abbey-gate, and the other by the west end of the Abbey-hill.

2. The GARDEN of Croft Angus, with an entry from the street of 43 feet in breadth, consisting nearly of an acre and three quarters, of thereby; conform to a plan and measurement.

For particulars enquire at Samuel Mitchellson, jun. writer to the signet.

LANDS IN PERTH-SHIRE.

TO be SOLD within the Exchange Coffee-house, Edinburgh, upon Monday the 5th day March next, betwixt the hours of five and six in the afternoon.

All and Whole the Lands of QUILTS, and DALRANICH, with the Fishing and Pertinents, lying within the parish of Collieston and county of Perth, the yearly rent whereof is about 100 l. Sterling.

These Lands are of considerable extent, excellent quality, and pleasantly situated on the banks of the water of Ruchill, near its confluence with the river of Forth, and have a very valuable and thriving oak-wood, and great variety of other kinds of barren timber.

There is a great mansion-house on the lands of Quilts, and the farms partly inclosed with stone-dykes, with subdivisions of heath and moor, and from its situation in a fine country for sport, and within four miles of Quilts, which is a post-town with a weekly market, this spot is a good place for a post-house, and a flourishing quarry.

The lands hold blanch of the Duke of Montrose, and will be sold jointly or separately in lots, as purchasers may incline. For further particulars application may be made to William Macdonald, clerk to the signet, who has power also to conclude a private bargain.

CLEANING OF LINTSEED.

TRUSTEES OFFICE, Edinburgh, 3d February, 1781.

THE Commissioners and Trustees for Fisheries, Manufactures, and Improvements in Scotland, do hereby give notice to all importers or dealers in Lintseed, that the Seed must be well cleaned of every noxious weed, before exposed to sale; as the Board understands that many persons have been in the practice of selling Lintseed in former years, without attending to the harmful consequences of not cleaning it.

All dealers are therefore desired to observe, that Lintseed, whether Riga, Dutch, or Scots, not properly cleaned, is liable by the law to seizure, and the Officers employed by the Trustees have particular instructions to correct abuses in this matter.

By order of the Board,
ROB. ARBUTHNOT, Secretary.

A HOUSE AND GARDEN TO LET.

TO be LET, and entered to at Whitfunday next, the LOWER PART of the EARL of PANMURE'S LODGING, on the north side of the Canongate, with the GARDEN thereto belonging, as presently possessed by Mr Alexander Gordon.

For particulars, apply to William Leslie writer to the signet.

To be LET, and entered to at Whitfunday next,

THE Tavern and Long Room called ARCHERS HALL. The Royal Company of Archers, who are the proprietors, will not accept of any person for tenant, who shall not appear qualified to conduct their own weekly entertainments, as well as attend the Ladies and Gentlemen who hold their Assemblies there, which are frequent, and afford considerable advantage to the house; one assembly held every Tuesday, consists of a hundred subscribers, and have a liberty of inviting each a guest, who all pay.

For particulars apply to James Hardie writer, Semple's Close, Edinburgh.

HOUSES TO LET IN CANONGATE.

TO be LET, and entered to at next Whitfunday. That large and elegant DWELLING-HOUSE, lying on the south side of Canongate, a little below the church, presently possessed by Sir Archibald Hope, Bart. It consists of a half sunk story, three other stories, besides attic story; is new and in good repair, and fit to accommodate a genteel family.

Also, That commodious DWELLING-HOUSE, entering by the turnpike immediately below Sir Archibald Hope's House, presently possessed by Lady Huntington, consisting of two stories, and containing dining-room, drawing-room, four bed-chambers, kitchen, closets, &c. The house is clean, and in good repair.

Also, The HOUSE immediately above Lady Huntington's, being the upper and garret story.

Also, The HOUSE immediately opposite to Lady Huntington's, lately possessed by Mr Colquhoun. It consists of two stories, and contains dining-room, drawing-room, two bed-chambers, besides garret rooms and other conveniences.

Also, A small HOUSE, entering by the close immediately below Lady Huntington's house.

Such repairs will be given as are necessary.

For further particulars apply to William Ramsay clerk to the signet.

An EXTENSIVE FARM to LET.

And to be entered to at Whitfunday first.

TO be LET by public roup, within the Town-house of Selkirk, upon Wednesday the 7th day of March next, for such a number of years as can be agreed upon.

That large and extensive Farm of UPPER and NETHER PHILIP-HAUGHS, lying within a mile of the town of Selkirk, consisting of above two thousand acres of arable and pasture land.—The ground is remarkable, and well known to breed the best and healthiest in the country, free of all diseases and disorders that many farms are subject to. There is a set of offices, and a genteel house upon the farm, fit to accommodate a large family; and, if the tenant inclines, he may have the Stocking upon the farm, on reasonable terms.

Any intending to offer, may apply to Andrew Henderson writer in Selkirk, who will show the ground, and satisfy them as to further particulars.

Not to be repeated.

BY ADJOURNMENT.

And the UPSET PRICES REDUCED.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, within the Exchange Coffee-house, on Monday next, the 12th day of February inst. betwixt the hours of five and six o'clock afternoon.

I. The DWELLING-HOUSES in the Easter Division of Jack's foreland, Canongate, remaining unsold, viz. The Houses possessed Mrs Hamilton, Mr Cheap, Mrs Hope, and the house lately possessed by Mrs Hunter;—inured in the Edinburgh Friendly Insurance, and the premium paid.

II. The SMALL HOUSES, Coach-houses, and Stables, at the back of said land, possessed by Mr Cameron and others.

III. The TENEMENT of LAND upon the fourth side of the Cowgate, opposite to the foot of Niddery's Wynd, called Scot's Land, possessed by Mr Gibson, and others, paying of yearly rent 36 l. 18 s. Sterling.

IV. The TENEMENT of LAND on the north side of the Cowgate, called the Gunstone Tenement, possessed by Mr Calder and others, paying of yearly rent 28 l. 13 s. 4 d. Sterling.

These subjects will be sold either in the above lots, or each subject as possessed by the different tenants, by itself, as purchasers may incline.

The conditions of roup and progress of writs may be seen in the hands of Charles Livingston writer in Edinburgh. And any person inclining to make a private bargain before the day of roup may apply to William Wemyss writer to the signet, or to the said Charles Livingston.

BY ADJOURNMENT.

There is to be SOLD by public roup, within the British Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Tuesday the 27th day of February 1781, between the hours of four and six afternoon, by Mr Lodovic Grant, accountant in Edinburgh, Trustee for Thomas Walker, Esq; of Saintford, and his Creditors.

THE Lands and Estate of SAINTFORD, lying in the parish of Forgan and thire of Fife, pleasantly situated upon the fourth side of the river Tay, nearly adjoining to the public ferry to Dundee, within six miles of St Andrews, and the same of Cupar, the county town. The whole of this estate consists of about 773 acres, mostly of good arable soil. There is a neat commodious mansion-house upon the lands, with suitable office-houses in very good repair, and a large well stocked garden and orchard.

Upon the estate there is a great quantity of old full-grown trees, besides very considerable young plantations in a thriving condition. The yearly free-rent of the estate, after deduction of all public burdens, amounts to 347 l. 1 s. 8 d. Sterling. Part of the lands are held blench of the Crown, and entitles the proprietor to vote in the election of a Member of Parliament for the county, the remainder are held of a subject superior, for payment of a trifling fee-duty.

There is an heritable right to the tithes of part of the lands. The tithes of most of them are valued by decrees of valuation as far back as the 1637 and 1713; and the minister of Forgan having, not a great many years ago, got a considerable augmentation of his stipend, there can no additional burden be supposed to affect the tithes for many years hence.

For the encouragement of purchasers, the upset-price of this estate is to be lowered to 7500 l. Sterling.

It will be shown by the tenants, and the articles of roup, plans of the whole lands, and the title-deeds, are in the hands of Edward Bruce, writer to the signet, to whom, or Mr Grant, the trustee, those intending to become purchasers, and desirous of further information, may apply.

WRIGHTS SHOP and HOUSES to SELL.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the British Coffee-house, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 28th day of February inst. between the hours of five and six afternoon, That WRIGHTS SHOP and YARD, entering from the Horse Wynd of Edinburgh, presently possessed by Mr Mathie, at the yearly rent of 20 l. Sterling.

ALSO, That TENEMENT of LAND in the College Wynd of Edinburgh, being the second land below the Bakehouse, rented at about 20 l.

For farther particulars, apply to Robert Playfair writer in Edinburgh, who will show the articles of roup and progress of writs.

DWELLING-HOUSE, WRIGHT'S YARD, and WORK-HOUSE in Edinburgh, to be SOLD or LET.

THAT commodious Wright's Yard and Work-shop, situated at the foot of the Old Post Office Close in Edinburgh, presently occupied by Mr Braidwood wright in Edinburgh, with a Dwelling-house adjoining thereto, are to be sold or let, for such number of years as can be agreed on.—The house may be entered to immediately, and the Yard and Work-shop at Whitfunday next. For particulars, apply to William Scot Solicitor at Law in Edinburgh.

As also, to be LENT at this term, on good personal or heritable security, EIGHT HUNDRED POUNDS STERLING. The interest to be paid half-yearly, in Edinburgh, at 5 per cent. The money will not be taken up for several years.—Apply to said William Scot.

BY ADJOURNMENT.

HOUSES in Nicolson's PARK to be SOLD, And the UPSET PRICE LOWERED.

THAT on Monday the 13th day of February inst. there will be exposed to public voluntary roup and sale, within the British Coffeehouse in Edinburgh, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon.

THREE FLATS or STOREYS of a NEW TENEMENT in Nicolson-Park, being the first flat above the ground-floor, with the two other flats immediately above the same, and garrets. Each of the lodgings contains three rooms and kitchen, and has a garret room in the top story, a convenient cellar under ground; with the benefit of a pump-well, and a back area in common for bleaching clothes.

The houses will be shown by Mrs Roddie, Mrs Foy, and Mrs Tenant, the present possessors.

The said subjects will either be sold together or separately, as purchasers incline; and for other particulars, apply to William Scot Solicitor at Law, Edinburgh, who will show the title-deeds, which are clear, with the articles of roup, and conclude a private bargain with such as may intend purchasing betwixt and the day of roup.

AREAS TO BE FEUED FOR BUILDING IN ST JAMES'S SQUARE, EDINBURGH.

THE situation of this Square is dry and healthy; it is sheltered by the buildings of the New Town from the west wind, well known there to blow with uncommon violence from that quarter; it is out of the reach of the stench of the butchers' shambles, so intolerable to the neighbourhood in the summer months; it has an extensive prospect over the adjacent fields, over the frith of Forth, and almost over the whole coast of Fife, and is near agreeable walks and airings in the country; it is near to several churches, to the public markets, the Theatre-Royal, and the Assembly-Room now projected; it is close adjoining to that elegant and useful building the Register Office, in which the whole gentlemen of the law are concerned; it is nearer to the College, to the High School, to the Parliament-House, and to the public Offices of Customs, Excise, &c. than any part of the New Town, (a very few houses excepted,) and a short agreeable walk from the Royal Botanic Garden. Besides these local advantages, the feuars of this Square will be free of the land-tax, ministers' stipend, rent on trade, impost on liquors, and of the many other impositions, to which the inhabitants within the Royal City of Edinburgh are subject. There is plenty of good water in the ground, to be had at a small expence; and all the feuars are to be taken bound to contribute their proportion to the public police of the Square, viz. Scavengers, lamps, &c.

ALSO to be FEUED, a number of AREAS for building, on the lower ground near St James's Square, which is also without the Royal City, and of consequence free of all taxes and impositions as above. These areas are remarkably well adapted for shops, warehouses, wine cellars, &c.

A plan of the Square, and of the streets where the other buildings are proposed, is to be seen in the hands of Walter Ferguson writer, the proprietor, at his house first floor Gavintoch's land, head of Luckenbooths, Edinburgh, who will inform of the terms of feuing, and every other particular relative to the premises.

ROUP OF WOODS, and SALE OF TIMBER.

TO BE SOLD.

By public roup, in the house of Mrs Hopkins, vintner in Greenock, on Wednesday the 28th day of March next, between 12 noon and 2 afternoon.

THE OAK, ASH, and other WOODS, growing on the farms of Upper and Lower Garehallows, near Dunoon, in Argyshire. These woods are of twenty two years growth, mostly Oak, of considerable extent, in excellent order, and in the most commodious situation for the market, being immediately on the Clyde within six miles of Greenock.

They will be shown by Hugh Frazer, gardener, or Duncan McArthur, ground-officer at Dunoon.

At the same time and place will also be sold, the WOODS on the lands of Auchinloch, in the parish of Kilbrannoch, in the parish of Kilbrannoch, lying on the coast of Argyshire, opposite to the island of Bute. These woods consist of OAK, ASH, BIRCH, and HAZEL, are extensive, and of excellent quality; very convenient for the market, being on the sea-side, within about fifteen miles of the former, and will be shown by Archibald Stewart, ground-officer at Auchinloch.

A number of Ash and Plane Trees at Afoeg, in the island of Bute, and at Dunoon, in Argyshire. The trees are of full growth, and of the best quality, and have lately been marked out for sale, to the extent of 900 and upwards. They stand upon the sea side, the most distant within about sixteen miles of Greenock; are intended to be sold by measure, and these that may be of under-size will be disposed of by lot. They will be shown by John Frazer at Afoeg, and Duncan McArthur at Dunoon. Proper time will be allowed for cutting the woods and planting in their season.

For further particulars enquire of John Moir, clerk to the signet, Edinburgh.

BY ADJOURNMENT.

TO be SOLD, by roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse of Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 4th day of April 1781, betwixt the hours of 6 and 7 afternoon.

The Lands and Barony of FAIRNALIE, and Lands of BUCKHOLM, WILLIAMSLAW, and LADHOPMUIR, lying in the parishes of Gallashiels and Melrose, and sheriffdoms of Selkirk and Roxburgh respectively.

The estate pays in whole of free yearly rent 538 l. 16 s. 1 d. and holds all of the Crown, except the lands of Williamslaw and Ladhophmuir, which hold of the Duke of Buccleugh. The proprietor has right to his tithes.

There is a good commodious house on Fairnalie. It is pleasantly situated on the banks of the river Tweed, near the great turnpike-road from Edinburgh to Selkirk, and there is a great deal of fine thriving wood upon the estate.

If this estate does not sell in cumulo, the lands of Buckholm, Williamslaw, and Ladhophmuir, paying of yearly rent, after all deductions, 318 l. 10 s. 2 d. Sterling, will be exposed separately.

For the encouragement of purchasers, the upset prices are to be lowered.

For farther particulars, enquire at Alexander Farquharson accountant in Edinburgh, or at David Mitchellson clerk to the signet, Carrubber's Close, who will show the progress of writs, and the rental, with the conditions of sale.

SALE of LANDS in LANARKSHIRE.

THERE is to be exposed to sale by public roup, within the house of Peter Mackinlay, vintner in Glasgow, upon Wednesday the 14th day of February 1781, at twelve o'clock mid-day, by the Trustee for the creditors of James Hamilton of Stevenston.

The Forty Shilling Land, of old extent, of STEVENSTON, lying within the parish of Bothwell and thire of Lanark.

ALSO, the Half-merk Land of AUCHINLOCH, lying within the parish of Old Monkland, and thire aforesaid.

The lands of Stevenston hold of the Duke of Hamilton, consist of 343 Scots acres, and upwards; and are mostly enclosed and subdivided by ditches and hedges, which last are in a thriving condition. There are a good mansion-house, office-houses, garden, and orchard on the lands, with sundry farm-houses; also a copic wood of eight acres, and about six acres of planting; and there is coal in the ground which may be wrought at a small expence. These lands are most pleasantly situated in a populous neighbourhood, within half a mile of the great roads leading from Edinburgh to Glasgow and Hamilton; within eight miles of Glasgow and three of Hamilton.

The lands of Auchinloch hold of the Crown, and consist of about 28 Scots acres, all enclosed and subdivided. There is a good farm-house on the lands, which lie within five miles of Glasgow, and near the Monkland canal.

The lands of Stevenston and Auchinloch will be exposed separately, and the lands of Stevenston will be exposed either in whole or in the following lots:

- | | | | |
|---|-----|---|----|
| I. The MAINS of STEVENSTON, with the mansion-house and offices, as lately in the possession of the said James Hamilton, consisting of | 143 | 2 | 12 |
| II. The Lands of STONEHEAD, YETT, and NEW-ARTHILL, possessed by John Turner and tenants | 124 | 1 | 33 |
| III. The Lands of PICKERSTONHILL, | 37 | 1 | 24 |
| IV. The Lands of LITTLE WRANGHOLM, possessed by John Thomson | 24 | 1 | 24 |
| V. The Lands of COALPITS, possessed by John Buchanan | 24 | 2 | 3 |

Mr Hamilton of Stevenston will show the premises, with a plan of the land: And the articles of roup, rental, and progress of writs, will be seen in the Sheriff-clerk's office in Glasgow. Copies of the articles of roup, rental, and inventory of writs, will also be seen in the Sheriff-clerk's office at Hamilton; and in the hands of David Erskine clerk to the signet, Edinburgh, where full information will be given to persons inclining to purchase.

LANDS IN DUMFRIES-SHIRE.

TO be SOLD peremptorily by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse in Edinburgh, upon the 21st day of February next, betwixt the hours of five and seven o'clock.

The Estate of BRYDKIRK and CLEUGH-HEADS, lying in the parishes of Annan and Hoddam.

This estate consists of sundry farms, which together contain above 1400 acres Scots measure. It lies along both sides of the river Annan, and extends about two miles in length, and a considerable breadth. There is a commodious new built mansion-house, with office-houses, garden, and orchard, with a great many beautiful and thriving plantations, and natural woods around it. The house is most delightfully situated, commanding a most extensive and pleasant prospect of the river Annan, the Solway Firth, and the county of Cumberland, and is within two short miles of the town of Annan, a sea port. The estate is almost all arable, much of it inclosed and subdivided with hedge and ditch, many of the fences already sufficient, and part of the natural woods nearly ready for cutting. There is a mill upon the estate, and a valuable salmon-fishing in the river of Annan. There is plenty of limestone within the grounds, and a servitude of limestone upon the estate of Limekilns, which holds of the proprietor of Brydkirk, and the superiority thereof will be sold at the same time. The turnpike road from Langholm to Annan, and the road from Annan to Edinburgh, pass through this estate. The present rental of the estate is about 500 l. Sterling per annum; but as several of the leases are out, the rent will rise considerably. The estate holds of subjects superior, for payment of small feu duties. The estate of Brydkirk, which lies on one side of the river Annan will be sold separately from the estate of Cleughheads, if purchasers incline.

The rental and progress of writs, with a plan of the estate, will be seen in the hands of Alexander Abercromby writer to the signet, who will inform as to further particulars.

ADJOURNED

JUDICIAL SALE of LANDS in Berwickshire.

TO be SOLD, by Authority of the Court of Session, within the Parliament-house, on Wednesday the 7th day of March 1781, between the hours of four and five afternoon.

The LANDS and ESTATE of LEETSIDE and HILTOWN MYRESIDE, which belonged to the deceased Robert Wood of Leetfide, in the following Lots.

L O T I.	
The Lands and Estate of Whitton, called LEETSIDE, lying in the united parishes of Whitton and Hiltown, as presently possessed by Matthew Laidler and John Dickson, with the teinds, houses, yards, and pertinents.	
The proven yearly rent is	L. 348 8 9 9-raths
D E D U C T I O N S.	
Ministers stipend,	L. 8 13 10
Schoolmaster's salary,	0 9 4 9-raths
Feu-duties of part of the lands	
which hold of subject-superiors,	1 4 5 6-raths
Blanch duties,	0 0 6 6-raths
	10 7 8 9-raths
Total free rent,	L. 338 1 0 3 raths

Upset price, at 21 years purchase, is L. 7099 1 s. 3-raths. These lands, except a small part, hold of the Crown blench. They consist of 363 acres 3 roods 9 perches, English measure. The soil is remarkably fine. The whole estate is well inclosed with hedges and ditches, which are in the very best order and condition; the inclosures are large, well laid out, and amply supplied with water; the situation is good and convenient, being within six English miles of Dumfries, seven of Berwick, and eight of Eyemouth; all great market towns. The straw belongs to the ground, and goes along with the property.—The house and stables are good, and covered with Eastdale slates; the barns, shades, and other out-houses, are large and convenient; and the tenants are bound to keep all the houses and fences on the estate in good and sufficient condition, during their tenures, upon their own expences.

L O T II.

The Lands of HILTOWN MYRESIDE, with the teinds and pertinents occupied by Thomas Richardson.

The yearly rent is	L. 36 0 0
D e d u c t i o n s.	
Minister's stipend	L. 0 2 10
Schoolmaster's salary	0 4 1
Blanch duties	0 0 1 1/2
	0 7 0 1/2
Total free rent	L. 35 12 11 1/2

Upset-price, at 21 years purchase, is L. 748 12 1 1/2

The lands hold blench of the Crown, and contain forty-one acres and two roods, English measure. They lie about a mile east from the lands in lot 1st. are divided into two inclosures, both well supplied with water, and every way fertile. The straw belongs to the ground; and the tenant is bound to uphold the houses and fences in good condition, upon his own expences.

The articles and conditions of sale to be seen in the hands of George Kirkpatrick, deputy-clerk of Session; and copies thereof, with the progress of writs, and a plan of the estate, are lodged with Alexander Abercromby, clerk to the signet; and copies of the articles are also to be seen in the hands of James Lorain, Sheriff-clerk of Berwickshire.